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THE JOURNAL.

SALISBURY, THURSDAY, SEPT 27

Gen. Jackson says that every officer of the government has a right to judge of the law and the constitution as he understands it! After this, nullification cannot be said to be the most absurd and heretical political doctrine extant. How could the President have the disgraceful effrontery to advance such a sentiment in the face of common sense? Will any intelligent and honest Jackson editor in this state, help the old gentleman to maintain and propagate his doctrines? We would like to see one "tak a snaik's eksersize at gittin down a tode," in defending this doctrine.

Suppose we examine the President's doctrine a little. If the constitution empowered congress to "lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises," and should congress accordingly pass such enactments and forward them to the President for his signature, what kind of a situation would they then be in? They would be at the mere will of the President, which will would be shaped to suit the times, and then called "his understanding of it." If he should not, for fear he might understand aright, try to understand it properly, or for party purposes, pretend to understand it wrong, no immediate remedy could be applied. For four years at a time, the people might have to submit to the rule of a "fool or a fiend," unless they nullified their almost supreme tyrant, by forcibly depriving him of his right to understand as he pleases. If every officer of the government was permitted to construe the constitution his own way, there would be altogether too many different meanings of that instrument, and according to Gen. Jackson, *all right!* We hope such new discoveries, for the worse, as this and nullification, will soon cease to be made; for if they do not, we shall soon have a "splendid failure."

We know of no political measure now among the American people so much calculated to produce *consolidation* as the equally ruinous *nullification*. Although they are in themselves just as opposite as light and darkness, nullification, in all probability, will be the first step to consolidation. People love property as well as all liberty; and will make sacrifices of both honor and liberty for property. They love personal protection, too, from lawless vagabonds, who would be turned loose upon person and property as soon as the supremacy of law is destroyed by the prevalence of disorganization. The people, it is greatly to be feared, would be under the necessity, for the purpose of protection, of abolishing the wise, just and republican government of the majority of the *people*, by establishing one with a stronger arm, to execute its laws and defend its subjects. We repeat, that people love property, and will not, without effort, expose it to destruction. They will cling to it and augment it, even dishonestly, as may at any time be observed, without once thinking of liberty or oppression. The miser will dwindle out a life of misery and slavery for the fleeting pleasure of possessing, to him his worthless filth. The man of pleasure must have peace and security, or his idleness is a burden. The man of family when once called away from what is most dear to him on earth, his home, his wife, his tender offspring, to wage a deadly war, perhaps against kindred of his own blood, would afterwards willingly and greedily provide against the future recurrence of such horrors. This provision would have to be either the total abolition of all government, which, all know, would be contrary to human nature, or the establishment of a strong and powerful one which would be feared and respected.

If any American, who is at present dissatisfied with his government, wishes to see his real situation, will take a fair and disinterested examination of the condition of all the governments on this globe and cannot see that the American people are far the happiest of any other, we take it as the best proof that he is *non compos mentes*. The sun never shone upon freer people, and it would be one of the very wildest schemes that Americans could carry into execution, to dissolve the Union of these States. This nation, now known and honored throughout the world, is worth preserving whole still awhile longer. Shall [illegible] the eyes of many of those veneraries, whose thinned and flowing locks constellated o'er with age, scatter to there des our Union and with it our liberty, which cost them many a drop of blood and many a pang, as their scarred and mutilated bodies can well testify, as though it was a mere trifle? We think not. We call upon the people to ponder their ways well.

The Tariff! the Tariff! the Tariff! is in the mouth of every fiery demagogue in the State. Oppression! oppression! oppression! is always associated with it. These are so frequently use now-a-days, that they are becoming bye-words.

We hear anti-tariff men complaining of the government because northern people get rich faster than they do. The oppressive government, they say, is draining us of every cent that we have, and putting it into the pockets of "northern manufacturers." Now if this manufacturing business is so profitable, why do not those railers, who think they are not making money fast enough, engage in it themselves? But they say in reply, they will not be driven from one business to another, and such like talk. This very satisfactorily proves what they do not admit—their obstinate stubbornness.

The tariff gives equal protection to every one who will accommodate his labor to its provisions. And we give the principle our hearty approbation therefore. We believe that the expenses of the South would be considerably curtailed for a few years by free trade, until competition should be broken down; but we cannot believe that such a state of things would last any longer. It is absurd to think that foreigners will spare our cash when they have it in their power. They are as well, if not better, acquainted with policy in trade as the American, and will not let any opportunity for a speculation pass without profiting themselves by it. For illustration, reduce the tariff according to Southern dictation: foreigners could afford to import goods and sell them for less than they cost, in order to break down our factories, and after they had done it charge us what they please without our being able to help ourselves. Then we would be in as poor and miserable a situation for war as we were on two former occasions. The last war roused the patriotism of Mr. Calhoun, who stood forth the great champion of domestic industry and internal improvement; but expected to have been made President ere this, and having failed grew desperate and hatched up the doctrine of nullification. He is now undoing all that he had done before—tarnishing the fair fame of one of the most brilliant statesmen that has yet figured in our national councils, by disgracing himself. Mr. Calhoun is the founder of the South-Carolina nullification, and he has ministers, in disguise, scattered through several of the southern states, and our town has not been wanting in such men.

From the New-York Courier.

EGYPT.

The impending struggle between Mehemet Ali, Viceroy of Egypt, and the Grand Seignor, may be productive of events which will fill no unimportant place in the page of history. We therefore extract from recent accounts the following particulars of the military and naval resources of Mehemet Ali:

A naval arsenal has been established in the port of Alexandria with extraordinary celerity. Three years ago the presence of a ship of the line there would have been considered a remarkable circumstance. Now there have been already launched one ship of the line of 74 guns, and two of 90—another of 140 guns is nearly ready. Of this number two have their armaments already on board, the others would receive theirs in a very short period, and join the squadron of eight frigates of 60 guns, which are already at sea. The vessels are represented as being well equipped, and the Arabs, by whom they are navigated, are said to make excellent sailors. A French engineer, M. de Cerissy, directs all the operations connected with the naval department. His talents and energy is highly spoken of.

The Egyptian army which has lately taken possession of St. Jean d'Acre, was 30,000 men strong at the commencement of the campaign, it has lost about 10,000 men, but reinforcements have since supplied their place. It is commanded by Ibrahim, the son of the Pacha, the same who commanded the Egyptian forces sent to Greece, when he was compelled to return by the destruction of the fleet at Navarino. He occupies with detachments all the towns in Syria from Jaffa, to and including Tripoli. The population of Lebanon have embraced the cause of Mehemet Ali. They are warlike mountaineers, necessary, bring from 25 to 30,000 men into the field. An independent prince named Emir Bechir is at their head.

Mehemet foreseeing that he would be outlawed by the Divan, has caused the sheriff of Mecca to issue a proclamation, addressed to the faithful, in which the Grand Seignor himself is excommunicated and declared a traitor and rebel to the Mahometan faith.

Europeans in Egypt consider the chances of this contest all in favor of Mehemet Ali. They state that the Arabian troops fight with great resolution, are very sober and capable of supporting fatigue, and that an excellent discipline is kept up in their ranks. The cavalry is extremely well mounted, and the light artillery would be considered not unworthy of a well appointed European army.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.

Warrenton, Va. Sept. 8.

On Friday evening, August the 31st, we had a most awful visitation. While the Chief Justice was sitting in the house of his son James, a shock of lightning prostrated before him his sons James and Edward, his grandson John, the son of Thomas Marshal, and two other grand children, John and Mary Harvie—the fluid pervaded the whole house. Messrs. George Alexander, Henry Marshal and John H. Thomas, were also shocked, although not prostrated.—For twenty minutes all of the first five were considered as dead: the application of ice water was immediate, and proved to be efficacious in the restoration of all. The Chief Justice, Maj. Ambler and Thomas G. Marshal, were in the room with the sons, but were not injured, although so much shocked as not to see the lightning or hear the thunder—the sufferers are all recovering.

Our experimental rail road.—The managers of this road commenced working upon it on the 27th ult. and so great has been the energy and industry employed on the occasion, that the excavation and embankment of the road are nearly completed, most of the oak sleepers for it have been delivered, and the rails on which the iron will be placed are in preparation. The iron for the road, and the cast iron axle and wheels for the car, are ordered from the north, and will be received by the time the other work is finished. The body of the car will be made here. And from the expedition and spirit already displayed in the construction of the road, we have little doubt but the whole will be completed early in November, and do equal credit to Capt. Bingham, the engineer to the board of managers, especially Mr. White, one of their body, who has distinguished himself by devoting the whole of his time and attention to the superintendence of the work.

Raleigh Register.

From the Raleigh Register.

WAKE FOREST MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL.

The object of this institution is to "afford the means of education to young men called of God to the ministry, and to afford to parents and guardians the means of educating their children and wards at a cheaper rate than is now practicable." It is believed, that manual labor for three or four hours a day, may be combined with a judicious course of study, without in any degree retarding the progress of the student. By the manual labor system the mems of proper exercise is afforded, which promotes health, lessens the expenses of board, and produces habits of industry. These habits, when once acquired produce the happiest results in future life.

One of the great advantages of this system is, its tendency to lessen the expenses of an education so much, that many young men whose circumstances are so limited as to prevent them from receiving the advantages of an education at other Seminaries of Learning, may here enjoy its advantages. It places the means of education within the reach of all, and thus proves a blessing to the poor as well as the rich.

It is believed that this system is calculated to remove one of the evils of most of our Seminaries of Learning, which by sedentary and studious habits without healthful exercise, so frequently destroys the constitution and blasts the prospects of [illegible]

Any system that has for its object the mitigation of an evil which has been so generally felt in this country, is worthy of a careful investigation and fair experiment.

One of the great objects of the manual labor schools is, to incorporate with study such a system of healthful labor as will overcome the tendency of sedentary and studious habits to produce disease and debility, and it is believed that a system of labor can be rendered so pleasing and interesting to the student, as to become so identified with his studies and his interests, that it will be pursued as the most pleasing and interesting system of exercise that could be adopted. And last, though not least, when these young men shall have completed their course of study, they will have acquired a sufficient fund of agricultural and mechanical knowledge to enable them to commence the active pursuits of life with superior advantages. That all these objects can be accomplished we have not the least doubt—that such a school is adapted to our wants as an agricultural State, none will deny, and that it will be sustained and encouraged, we have the most gratifying assurances.

The profits of agriculture are now so small that none but our wealthiest farmers can educate their sons; but by this system, the expenses of an education will be so much less, that the poor as well as the more wealthy, may avail themselves of its advantages.

That a manual labor school is practicable, we have the most unequivocal evidence from their success in other States. The Oneida Institute in New York is in successful operation, and upwards of eighty students are enjoying its advantages. By their own labor, the students pay their board, and thus reduce the whole expenses of their education to books and tuition, a sum very small when compared with the expenses of other Institutions of Learning. Experience has proven that labor is not incompatible with study, and that it is not irksome and unpleasant to the students themselves. It is performed as a most useful and agreeable relaxation from study, well calculated to promote health and habits of industry. At such schools you find a contempt for idleness and a love for active industry, which promotes vigorous health, and hence we have no constitutions impaired and broken down by sedentary and studious habits.

FROM BRAZIL.

Rio Janeiro, Aug. 2.

The state of affairs has been for several days past very unsettled. The Ministers have all resigned, and the Regency followed their example, and tendered their resignations. The Legislature of the nation, which is now in session, refused to accept them; the Regency refused to act, and consequently we have been without a government for several days. The National Guard was called out, and the different posts in the city double guarded; and it is owing to the good management of the National Guards, that it is as strict as it is. Yesterday the Regency withdrew their resignations, and a vote of thanks was passed by the Assembly to the Regency for their good conduct in the late affair; thus quietness has been established at least for awhile. The greatest subject of discontent among the people has been that relating to the tutor of the Emperor, one party of the Assembly insist upon his being turned out and the other insists upon his being retained as tutor. This was decided in the tutor's favor, by a majority of one vote. Had their decision been otherwise, serious disturbances might have been anticipated.

Encke's comet was seen at Buenos Ayres on the 2d of June, from which date to the 8th, it was traversing the constellation of Fridano. "Its brightness," says a correspondent of the British Packet, "is less than on its previous appearances; not any nucleus can be distinguished, and it can be scarcely seen through a good achromatic telescope of 2½ feet, which seems to indicate that it has experienced some change in its constitution."

It was reported from Chili, that the jewels of the Temple of the Sun, which at the time of the conquest the natives concealed from the Spaniards had been lately [illegible] at $180,000,000.

THE DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY.

A FRAGMENT.

Having passed by the inn, I observed some one at a short distance, beneath a lofty button wood, apparently holding a dialogue with himself. I drew near, unobserved, and heard the following:

"Who am I? Aye, and what am I, but a wretched outcast, shunned by the wise?—My estate wasted; constitution destroyed; affairs in ruins; friends absconded; children naked and hungry; wife in tears and comfortless; appetite, none; visage bloated and disgusting; hands and knees tremulous; reason debased; manners become vile; character annihilated!!—My acquaintances pass by me like strangers! I am tormented by disease; harrassed by law suits; teased by creditors; collared by sheriffs; mocked and hunted by truants and blackguards! Im a hated filthy sot, companion to the lowest brute! Nay, the vile brute is exalted, is noble, compared to the wretch like me! In all that is esteemed honorable, respectable and worthy in society, I am a mere sinder of a crucible; the very paltry dregs of alembic! Cursed intemperance, these are thy fruits!—Oppressed nature can hold out no longer! She is about to resign her worthless charge! The horrid grave opens upon me and yawns for its prey! Despair seizes me! My brain's on fire! Away, then, let me haste and sink, unremembered, down, down, down to ——!!! Father, Oh, father! exclaimed a sudden and wild voice. The knife fell to the ground!—a ragged though lovely boy rushed into his embraces.

Plymouth Memo.

Sir Walter Scott.—An Edinburg paper states that the health of Sir Walter Scott is better than is generally supposed. At the Fushie Bridge, on his road to Abbotsford, he immediately recognized the old lady of the house, (who is supposed to be the prototype of Meg Dedds,) and gave her a hearty shake of the hand. The old lady had been in rapture ever since.

Don Pedro's squadron is represented in an Oporto paper to have consisted of about 48 vessels of various kinds, and one steamer, and his force about 10,000 men.

DUFF GREEN.

The following address to the public, by one of the most remarkable editors in the United States, will be read with a curious eye by almost every person that knows any thing about him. He is most distinguishdd for his zealous and unqualified support of Andrew Jackson for President, until he found that he did not answer the purpose so well as he expected. No man knows more of Gen. Jackson than Duff Green; for he has had every opportunity that could be given, to understand him and his party, and now intends to show the American people, that Gen. Jackson is not the man that sound and unbiassed judgment and strict duty requires them to elect as their President:

TO THE PEOPLE.

The editor has the pleasure to annouce to his numerous readers, that he has returned to his post with improved health, and well satisfied that the re-election of General Jackson can and will be defeated, if proper exertions be made by those who are convinced, as he is, that every consideration which binds an American citizen to his country; which should stimulate every lover of liberty to maintain our free institutions, as established by our ancestors, requires it. Entertaining these views, he proposes to publish between this time and the presidential election, an extra Telegraph, to contain thirteen numbers, in which he will endeavor to demonstrate that Andrew Jackson ought not to be re-elected President of the United States; and he invites all those who concur with, him in opinion, to unite with him in the performance of this duty; to demonstrate that every patriot should rally in defence of the Constitution. The great body of those who voted for General Jackson in 1828, voted for him from elevated and patriotic motives. He has violated almost every principle upon which his election was advocated and almost every pledge made by himself and by his friends in his behalf. We believe that the great body of the party who voted for him are unchanged. They are now, as then, the advocates of the principles upon which he came into power; whereas circumstances have conspired to place those who were opposed to the election of General Jackson in such relation to him that they are now the advocates of the *principles* which he was elected to maintain but has deserted. This, then is the moment for all those who are opposed to the improper exercise of Executive patronage—to all interference of the Executive in the appointment of his successor—to rally in defence of the great interests which are involved in the contest; to defeat those [illegible] who have General Jackson, and who, unless they are met and defeated, will subvert the very foundations of liberty, and convert this Government into the corrupt engine of the most odious and profligate despotism. We believe that our duty requires us to demonstrate that Gen. Jackson ought not to be re-elected. It is the duty of the people to select his successor, and upon them we cast the responsibility satisfied that, let the choice fall on whom it may, the moment is propitious for the propagation of those great and fundamental principles of public liberty to which we are devoted, and in the countenance of which we consider the support of men as but an incident.

During our recent visit to Pennsylvania and New-York, we have become fully convinced that the re-election of Gen. Jackson can be defeated, if all those who believe that the public interest requires it, can be induced to unite in one common effort to accomplish it. Our project for issuing an extra Telegraph, devoted to that object, is intended to counteract the "malign influence" which the extensive circulatiou of that corrupt and profligate journal, the Globe, if uncontradicted, is calculated o have on the public mind. We purpose to commence the immediate issue of a large edition, say twenty thousand copies, under the expectation that this prospectus will be copied into other journals, and that the committees of correspondence, and other individuals opposed to the re-election of Gen. Jackson, will immediately interest themselves to obtain subscribers Five dollars will pay for ten copies o thirteen each. The activity of the disciplined corps of office holders must be met by equal activity on the part o the people. Their cry is Jackson, Van Buren and the "spoils of victory." Let yours be "THE CONSTITUTION AND LIBERTY." Let every man do his duty, and all will be safe. We have entered the lists stimulated by our obligations to the public—the thrilling emotion which impels the lover of public LIBERTY to hazard all in her defence, and an animating confidence that the despotism and corruptions which would transfer us as slaves to the service of a desperate pretender will be defeated. Again we say, let every free man do his duty.

DUFF GREEN.

Washington City, Aug. 23, 1832.

We find the following in the Pittsburg Advocate. It is good news from the West:

The renunciations from Jacksonism pour in upon us in such quantities and numbers, that we have hardly time or room to record them. The honorable and patriotic course taken by our Pittsburgh friends, has not been without its effect throughout the Union. They were among the first to proclaim to the world, that Gen. Jackson had disregarded and violated the principles and pledges upon which he came into office, and their determination no longer to adhere to him Keeping the *same principles* in view, and having been deceived and *deserted* by the man of their choice, they *now* turn their attention to the man whose principles agree with their own.

Recent distinguished deserters of Jackson.

Gen. Pitcher, member of Congress from N. York.

Mr. Russell, member of Congress from Ohio.

Mr Irvin, member of congress from Ohio.

Gen. Krepps, member of the Senate, from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Miller, member of the Senate, from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dunlap, member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

The Editor of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

The Editor of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The St. Louis Beacon, (Benton's organ.)

The Bellefonte Patriot, Centre county, Pennsylvania.

The Mifflin Eagle, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania.

The Huntingdon Courier, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

The Muncy Telegraph, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania.

The Lancaster Miscellany, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

The Irish Patriot and Shield, Philadelphia.

The Poughkeepsie Republican, Poughkeepsie, N. York.

The Monroe, Orange county, New York.

The Western Intelligencer, published at Brownsville, which has heretofore been a zealous supporter of the present administration, has hauled down the Jackson flag, and will hereafter advocate the cause of Clay and the constitution

Together with many others of equal note and influence.

From the Scioto Gazette.

SENATOR TIPTON.

We learn from a very respectable citizen of Indiana, now here, that this gentleman, who was elected to the Senate of the United States, as a high toned Jackson man by the legislature of that State last year, and who went the "*whole hog*" through most of the late session of publicly renounced and denounced General Jackson. He, like hundreds of others, has found out that Jacksonism is not the thing it is cracked up to be; and to his credit, as an honest man, has promptly abandoned it—So much for the light of truth shining in upon a benighted understanding.

Bragging.—The Argus offers to bet $500 on the electoral votes of several States, and includes in the nimber, Tennessee and Alabama, which we freely admit are for Jackson. This is all humbug and simply intended for effect. But if the Money Changers are really willing to sport we offer the following, with the proviso that in case of Gen. Jackson's death before the votes are recorded it shall be considered void:—

$500	that Jackson will not receive the	30	electoral votes of	Pennsylvania.
$500	do.	42	do.	New-York.
$500	do.	1[illegible]	do.	Tennessee.
$500	do.	[illegible]	do.	Kentucky.
$500	do.	14	do.	Massachusetts
$500	do	3	do,	Delaware.
$500	do.	23	do.	Virginia.
$500	do.	7	do.	Vermont.
$500	do.	8	do.	Connecticut.
$500	do.	8	do.	New-Jersey.
$500	do.	7	do.	Alabama.
$500	do.	11	do.	S. Carolina.
$500	do.	5	do.	Louisiana.
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☞ We get no offer for the acceptance of the foregoing, although it only requires that there should be 145 votes against Andrew Jackson to prevent his re-election! Call you this backing your friends? Where is the boasted confidence of the Jackson party? What, refuse to bet on the votes of Tennessee, Alabama, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina and Virginia! How in the name of common sense is he to be elected?

A staggeriny Sign.—The blustering gentlemen in New York and Baltimore who were so anxious to bet that Jackson would get the electoral vote of New York, have all been backed out by Col. Webb—when fairly brought to the scratch, they flinched—a plain admission that they consider New York lost.

Greensborough Patriot.

We say again, let the Jackson men prepare for a defeat, a total and unprecedented rout. We thought the mails were not detained for nothing; and the triple load which Wednesday's stage brought us has confirmed all our conjectures, all our hopes. When we think of the nature of their contents, we do not wonder at the reluctance with which the agents of the present dynasty permit our northern papers to reach us. Defection follows on the heels of defection, and the city of New York is so convinced of her late error, that her formidable Jackson presses are now reduced down to three, and nine tenths of the columns of those three are filled with advertisements and stale anecdotes. We have heard that a portion of the 'spoil' has lately been applied to get up another, but it won't do. In Philadelphia their case is still worse. There is not a single respectable paper in that city that advocates the falling fortunes of the old Hero.

Newbern Spectator.

From the Baltimore American.

We are summoned, this morning, to the performance of a melancholy duty in recording the death of Peter H. Cruse Esq. one of the editors of the Patriot of this city, and formerly, for a number of years associated with the editors of this paper. He died of the prevaling disease, early yesterday morning after an illness of a few hours. So far as we can learn, the immediate source of the attack was a slight, a very slight irregularity of diet, —irregular only because of the presence of Cholera in the city. A peach or two, eaten on the previous evening, is assigned as the proximate cause of sudden death, to one temperate and prudent in all his habits and pursuits, and apparently secure against the attacks of the pestilence, so far as care and circumspection could guarantee security. Yet a moment's deviation, and imprudence scarce worth remembrance in ordinary times,—acting upon a frame naturally delicate, has proved suddenly and fearfully mortal in its effects. In a few hours, between the setting and rising sun, the work of death is done:—the day light which left him at evening in the full enjoyment of health, high hopes, a vigorous intellect, and a warm and generous heart, dawns upon his lifeless remains:—silence and gloom overshadow a wide circle of attached and admiring friends, and society grieves for the loss of one of her most rising and estimable members. Such is the effect of a single blow of the Great Destroyer which is stalking through the land. Terrible indeed, and inscrutable is his march. Well may such a calamity as that with which the unseen enemy is afflicting our country and by which the lamented Cruse has fallen, touch the feelings with awe, and call up in all bosoms, the most solemn meditations upon the frail tenure by which we hold [illegible] may it be made to the living a lesson profitable to their hearts and lives, bearing these blessed fruits which adversity brings to the soul moved by the sense of impending evils for itself, and softened by the memory of departed friends.

It is scarcely necessary, in this community, were it possible, with the announcement of his death so fresh upon us, for us to pronounce a labored eulogium upon Mr. Cruse. His retiring manners and unostentatious mode of life have not concealed his merits from the public knowledge. As a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, pure in morals, high in principle, and courteous in manners, an enlightened, capable editor, a ripe and varied scholar, an exemplary citizen in all the relations of life, he was well known and highly appreciated.

The breath of reproach never reached him—and his friends, and they are very numerous, have a proud consolation in the knowledge that he has gone from among us, in the midst of a professional career which necessarily brought him more or less into conflicts of opinion with others, a profession too which his fine taste and eminent talents were calculated to adorn, without leaving a single enemy. This is a tribute to his virtues which speaks volumes of praise. It is a brief tribute which we perhaps more than most others are bound to pay to a long tried friend and most able coadjutor. Five years of close and cordial intercourse with him in this establishment, have given us ample opportunity for knowing thoroughly all his fine qualities and admirable powers. Though scarcely able to do justice to our feelings, we have thought it a duty to accompany the announcement of his early and sudden death, with this brief and unsatisfactory notice.

☞ We extract from the Albany Daily Advertiser the following appropriate article:

Federalism.—No word is more misapplied than *Ferderalism.* To read the Argus or an extra Globe, we should suppose that the old landmarks of party were again set up!

This would be, however, death to Jacksonism, as it is a fact that the Jackson party is principally made up of the remnants of federalism. Messrs. Taney, M'Lane and Woodbury, a majority of General Jackson's cabinet, were and *are* old school federalsts, having never declared any change in their sentiments, and Mr. M'Lane has apologised for the Hartford Convention, and declared his hope that "England may never be so UNFORTUNATE as to have a government like ours." The oldest federal papers in New York, the Post and Mercantile Advertiser are now the chief supports of the General, while the editor of the Standard, who a short time since, peddled the famous coffin hand bills, and was, as we believe, opposed to the war! is now the organ of the party. The editor of the Argus belongs to the federal family, more bitter perhaps than any of the old school, and certainly was considered a federal editor at Catskill, and a fit representative of Harry Croswell, who edited an abusive federal print. And yet these persons pretend to claim the mantle of republicanism.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Charleston papers contain the compact between the rival parties which divide that City, for putting down all violence in the canvass and at the Elections, and every abuse of the elective suffrage. No money or gift is to be given with a view to influence any vote, or reward promised, or threat held out; or person imprisoned, or in any way restrained of his liberty, or persuaded to drink that he may be disqualified by intoxication, from appearing and voting; or carried to the polls at the expence of either party, or any of its members. The two parties mutually engage to use all their exertion to prevent confusion, tumult and violence; and all personalities in the papers or elsewhere, are recommended to be avoided. No money is to be raised by either party except for printing and postage, and committees of vigilance are to be appointed by each party, to watch over the execution of the compact. The agreement is signed for the N[illegible]yers, by Gen. Hayne, Henry Dea[illegible]ob. Axson, Tho. Lehre, jr. C[illegible]arker—for the Union, by C[illegible]avton, James L Petigru, Francis [illegible]Porcher, John Robinson, and John S[illegible]oney.

That parties so excited, should make the mutual acknowledgment of wrong, and come to the mutual agreement of observing the laws and abolishing abuse for the future, is not less remarkable than magnanimous. What reader will fail to contrast this glorious moderation with the conduct of the "Kitchen Cabinet," its political agents and emissaries prostituting their offices and their official privileges, contributing from their salaries to create a fund to influence State Elections, and inundating the remotest village with their poisoned and pestilent sheets?

From the Irishman.

The Nullifiers have got into a terrible hobble! They hardly know how to turn. Some of them begin to feel quite ticklish about the neck.

When you tell them that they stand alone with their own state divided, and every other state against them, they look rather glum.—But when they are told that the government of the United States will close their port if they resist the laws of the Union, they, answer like *pure patriots.* England will send a fleet! Poor deluded creatures! Are they so silly as to believe that England will offend 23 states, to please Carolina—mad Carolina? Besides are they so demented as not to know that England came second best out of the last war, and has troubles enough of her own to attend to at home. Where is the proud American Navy and her gallant seamen? They would like nothing better than to see John Bull interfere in favor of a rebel child.

The Nullifiers threaten the Union party with a bill of pains and penalties—that is to say—confiscation, banishment, &c. Let certain adopted citizens who are carrying on trade among us, and who have joined the disunionists in their threatened hostility reflect. They may yet be made to pay dearly for their violated allegiance to the United States. The Government knows them all. A day of retribution will soon overtake them.

Singular fact.—Among the applicants for pensions before the Vice Chancellor's Court, in this county, a few days since, were two men, *a father and son!* the former aged about 94 years, the latter 70. They both served 100 years or more in the Revolutionary war; and the father had been through the old French war. While the son was giving his declaration to the Court, the father caused much laughter by occasionally correcting him with "tut, *boy*, you are mistaken." "You are wrong, *boy.*" The term "boy," applied to a war-worn veteran of '76, whose whitened locks and wrinkled visage evinced extreme old age, was irresistibly amusing. It may well be doubted whether a similar case exists in the State.

Chenango (N. Y.) Republican.

Popular Poison.—When pure ardent spirits are taken into the stomach, they cause irritation, which is evinced by warmth and pain experienced in that organ; and next inflamation of the delicate coats of this part and sometimes gangrenes. They act in the same manner as poisons. Besides the local injury they act on the nerves of the stomach which run to the brain, and if taken in large quantities cause insensibility, stupor, irregular convulsive action, difficult breathing, profound sleep, and often sudden death. The habitual use of ardent spirits causes a slow inflammation of the stomach and liver, which proceeds steadily, but is often undiscovered till too late for relief.—*London Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Suicide for Love.—At Taunton, week before last, an inquest was held on the body of a young woman named Mary Ann Chilcott. It appeared that she had been ardently attached to a young man named Hutchins, who was found drowned in the river a few weeks ago. Since then, she had been in a state of despondency, and was very anxious to learn the exact spot of the river in which the body of her lover was found, and frequenty spoke of her wish to die, and determination not to live, in a wandering manner. On Wednesday evening her body was discovered floating in the river near the spot where Hutchins was found drowned; and though she was seen to move when first observed by an old woman, who gave an alarm, before she could be got out life was extinct. Her bonnet was hanging on a gate near the spot, her shawl and shoes and a religious tract lay on the ground. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and returned a verdict—temporary derangement. She was buried at the expense of the father of her unhappy lover, and laid in the same grave. A large concourse of persons attended the funeral, and evinced much feeling for the unfortunate lovers.

Madame Resnier.—She was the wife of a law officer at Versailles, whilst talking in the presence of a numerous party one day, she dropped some remarks which were out of place, though not very important. Her husband reprimanded her before the whole company. "Silence, Madam, you are a fool!" She lived 20 or 30 years afterwards, and never uttered a word, even to her children! A pretended theft was committed in her presence, in the hope of taking her by surprise, but without effect, and nothing could induce her to speak. When her consent was requisite for the marriage of any of her children, she bowed her head, and signified the contract.

Gen. Jackson has vetoed the bill granting Amy Dardin compensation for the loss of her horse, 'Romulus.' It is said the President had *constitutional scruples* whether the horse was not a mare!

JOHN C. CALHOUN—GOV. HAMILTON.

It is a matter of curious speculation, to ascertain which of these great men will be our first king. We think that if [illegible] Governor will assist to put the crown upon John C. Calhoun's shoulders—provided there is no head upon them.

Irishman.

The West.—There are 204 steamboats which ply the Western waters at this time, and 50 more are on the stocks. Their tonage is estimated at about 50,000 tons in active employment, and worth between three and four millions of dollars. Add to these the flat and keel boats, and we may form some faint idea of the business which is carried on in the Western waters. The steamboats alone are estimated to employ between three and four thousand hands.

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 21.

Melancholy Accident.—On Monday evening last, a party of gentlemen were amusing themselves by galloping round the new race course near this city, when the horse of John W. Edwards suddenly bolted from the path and dashed his rider against a tree with such violence that he was instantly killed.—Mr. Edwards was a respectable and industrious young man. He was formerly from South Carolina, where it is believed his parents still reside.

The next legislature.—We find by the election returns that there will be 98 new members in the next General Assembly, of whom 33 are in the Senate, and 68 in the House of Commons.

Counterfeits.—Counterfeit American half dollars are in circulation in Baltimore. They are smooth to the touch, of light weight, have no ring when struck, and may be readily detected if examined with any care.

Condition of England.—The London Courier states that the petitions which were presented to Parliament in 1830, praying for inquiry into the distresses of the country exhibited the picture of more than two millions and a half of persons suffering the misery of extreme privation.

Writs, Subpœnas, Executions, both County and Superiorcourt, on hand at present. The supply of blanks will probably be more complete than heretofore.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1832.

MR. CLAY'S ELECTION.

The prospect before us is truly cheering. The time has at length arrived when we can, with some confidence, begin to calculate on the election of Mr. Clay. At periods which have already past and gone forever, we expected that the exertions of his supporters would terminate in nothing more than a manifestation of their adherence to his principles; but now, we with pleasure assure our readers, our views in this particular are wholly charged. We have the satisfaction to hope that his election is sure. The surprising and unexpected changes in most of the States, give us full assurance, that the present administration will end on the fourth of next March. The mammoth States of New-York and Pennsylvania will, if the signs of the times have any meaning, both oppose Gen. Jackson. New-York is expected, by some of our editorial brethren, to give Mr. Clay a majority of 30,000 votes; but we think this rather an extravagant calculation: we are content with relying on a bare majority. Pennsylvania, in our opinion, would, at this instant, give Jackson a lean majority; but will give Clay or Wirt her vote at the election in November. It should be borne in mind that she gave Jackson a large majority at the last election; and that it will take some time to make a change sufficient to turn the scale. They must slide off a little at a time, until they get to a certain point from which they can leap. It requires greater moral courage than the most of people have to turn a political somerset in a moment, even if convinced of error. People cling to to their former opinions for fear of being called "*turn-coats.*" But after all, we will stake our judgment on the matter, that Pennsylvania will vote against Jackson at the election in next November. We have the most satisfactory reasons for thinking so—our general information from that State, and the natural consequences resulting from certain causes. The President's two great Vetoes are the principal cause of Pennsylvanian hostility; and are, themselves alone, sufficient to make every American citizen, who really desires our national prosperity, deprecate his re-election as much as any other national evil.

We have no personal hostility to Gen. Jackson whatever—it is is all political. We love and honor him in our own bosoms for the services he rendered our country in time of need; but, at the same time, we deprecate his unwise and corrupt administration. We feel it our bounden duty gratefully to acknowledge his services; but at the same time we know that he was doing only his imperious duty. We, therefore, do not, nor will not make a political god of him, while he is destitute of the attributes which should necessarily constitute such a thing. According to our idea of national policy, which idea is formed of and sustained by the most honest conviction and purest motive, Gen. Jackson is unqualified to fill the important office four years longer. His great age is sufficient to disqualify him, if nothing else. Should he be fortunate enough to have Van Buren elected Vice-President and to live another term out, who would be the President *de facto*, and who the President *de jure?* Every one acquainted with the politics of the day can answer these questions, little to the credit Jackson.

The Clay Electoral Ticket will be formed at Raleigh in a short time. The Raleigh Register of the 21st ult. says: "The corresponding committee for this district have received the names of the Clay candidates for several of the districts of the State, and will be glad to receive early returns from the remainder. And if there be any district in which no regular meeting has been held for appointing a Clay Elector, the corresponding committee, would wish to receive from some friend of Mr. Clay, the name of a respectable citizen, who would be acceptable as an Elector for said district."

Pursuant to public notice heretofore given, a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus was held at the Court-House in Concord, on Saturday, the 22d of September, composed of all, without distinction of party, friendly to the Union.

On motion, Joseph Young, Esq. was called to the chair, and James G. Spears, appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a short and pertinent address from the chair, he was succeeded by John Phifer, Esq. who addressed the meeting in favor of UNION and against *Nullification.*

After he had concluded, D. M. Barringer, Esq. spoke at considerable length, and in an able and eloquent address, took a view of the excitement in the south, the origin and history of the government, and the blessings it had bestowed. He then spoke of nullification as false in theory and dangerous in practice; that it was not to be drawn from the resolutions of '98 and '99, or the writings of Mr. Jefferson; that it was denied by Mr. Madison, and repudiated by the states that had adopted these resolutions; and that it tended to the dissolution of the Union. He concluded with a patriotic appeal in favor of the Union, and moved the following preamble and resolutions which were put severally to the meeting, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is much in the political aspect of the country to cause apprehension and alarm in the mind of the patriot—new and dangerous doctrines are advanced and prosecuted with the most zealous industry—a political party has arisen, who, availing themselves of the advantage afforded by the position of the South, in relation to the Tariff laws, and of the general desire for such a modification as will remove the inequality of their operation, have appealed to the passions and prejudices of the people so as to inflame and substitue these for reason and sober reflection—and who declare their intention to act upon a principle which, we believe, is false in theory and in practice, subversive of the constitution and the Union—and, whereas, in this crisis, of such moment to the whole country, and demanding our most solemn consideration, it becomes the duty of all who are friendly to constitutional law and liberty, and who are desirous to preserve the integrity of the Union and the supremacy of the laws and good order, to make an explicit avowal of their opinions—Therefore

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, was established "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare and to secure the blessings of liberty;" and that, under providence, these objects have been answered and the country has enjoyed a prosperity without example in the history of all other nations.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of the States, secured by this constitution, as the palladium of our liberties, the only sheet-anchor of our safety, and that it "*must be preserved.*"

Resolved, That while we concur in all constitutional means to effect a modification and reduction of the Tariff, we regard the pretended remedy of Nullification as a political heresy, unknown to the constitution, inimical to it best interests, hostile to the Union, and that it may involve the country and the government in anarchy and civil war.

Resolved, That when a law of the general government has received all the sanctions required by the constitution it is the supreme law of the land, that until constitutionally repealed or declared void by the proper tribunal, all the states are equally bound by its obligation, and that till then, no individual State has the right to arrest or suspend its operation.

After the preceding resolutions were adopted, it was moved and carried that the following persons, viz: William S. Allison, John Moose, Gen. Jno. N. Phifer, C. Melchor, Jacob Misenhimer, Samuel Morrison, Jos. H. Seawell, A. C. McRee, Wm. C. Means, Alphonso Alexander, James G. Spears, Dan. Coleman and D. Storke be a committee of correspondence for this county to confer with similar Committees from other counties, that may have meetings friendly to the Union.

On motion ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Salisbury papers, and that all other papers, in the state friendly to the Union be requested to publish the same.

JOSEPH YOUNG, *Chairman.*
JAMES G. SPEARS, *Secretary.*

[FOR THE JOURNAL.]

THE TARIFF.

In some of my former communications it was asserted, and, as I think, clearly demonstrated, that the Tariff duty was mostly paid by foreigners, and that it kept up or increased the price of *labor.* In continuation of the subject, let it be supposed, that there are twelve millions of inhabitants in the United States, [the last census shows that there is nearly a million more] and that one out of every four labours This is considered a fair estimate, allowing for the number of children, feeble, idle and superannuated persons, who either cannot or will not labor, it being man's lot to live by labor only, either his own or some other person's; and it is well for mankind that it is so, for according to the Poet—

"Now Satan finds some mischief still,
"For Idle hands to do." WATTS.

Let the value of this labor be estimated at forty cents per day for each hand, (and this is a very moderate estimate, as most mechanics out of their apprenticeship receive a dollar or more per day,) it will amount, for the three millions of laboring hands in the United States, to twelve hundred thousand dollars per day; and, 'keeping holy every Sabbath Day,' will amount, in one year, to the vast sum of three hundred and seventy-five millions, six hundred thousand dollars. In order to show that the foregoing is a reasonable estimate, let us suppose that each of those twelve millions of persons, for single and simple feeding alone, would consume of the fruits of the earth, which must be raised by animal labor, the value of twenty-five dollars per year, (and no man would furnish feeding for a less sum to any human being) the whole would amount to the sum of three hundred millions of dollars.

Let it again be supposed, that the price of labor, by some suicidal act of mad legislation, such as the repeal of the tariff law, should be reduced twenty five per centum, so that the labor of those three millions would be worth only thirty cents per day, how great would be the national loss? One day's labor would then be worth only nine hundred thousand dollars, and two hundred and eighty one millions, seven hundred thousand dollars a year. The consequent loss in one day would be three hundred thousand dollars, and the yearly loss ninety-three millions, nine hundred thousand dollars. This great loss would not fall upon the wealthy, idle and extravagant citizens, who are said to luxuriate on wine, chocolate, silks, figs, oranges, teas and spices; but on those who actually, with their own hands, wield the instruments of husbandry and mechanical arts, the plough, hoe, spade, axe, hammer, plane, jackscrew, &c.

So much for the sympathy of the reforming politicians of the day, for the *poor laborers*, the *dear people.* Does any mechanic wish to see the price of the the product of his labour reduced? Does any farmer wish to see the price of his products, the fruits of the earth reduced? A great influx of foreign goods into the country, has a certain and direct tendency to diminish the price of mechanical labour, as well as the demand for its products; and the same cause has a like effect though more remote, on the product of agriculture.

With regard to the price of cotton, the great staple commodity of the Southern States, it is evident that the price has been greatly diminished by the competition among ourselves. The acquisition within the last twenty years of an extensive tract of new and fertile land from the Indians, adapted to the culture of cotton, has increased the quantity to a very large extent. Let us now see what is the effect of this great staple upon the laborers of all descriptions the yeomanry of the country. It is not my design to draw invidious distinctions between the rich and the poor; but only a parallel between the outcry of the present time, against northern capitalists, and monopolists, and the actual state of things near home. How much of this cotton is made by the white free labor of the Southern States, or in political Idiom *the free people?* The answer is not more than one tenth, even in the western part of North Carolina, where slaves are not as numerous as in most other parts of the cotton region. Why then do not the reforming politicians cry out against this slave monopoly? They glut the markets of the world with cotton and diminish its prices. Were there no cotton produced by slave labour, there is no doubt but that the price would be at least double what it is at this time, and *the people* would certainly have a much better chance of growing rich—a thing that every one desires. Is not this mammoth monopoly of slave holding cotton growers the true cause of the evil times that has fallen upon us? Are they not the persons, tho very political Incubus, spoken of by the Nullifyers, that grinds us to the dust and takes away half the profits of our labor if such a thing has indeed been done?

The leaders of Nullification, those disappointed politicians of the south, in order to raise a turmoil and fish in troubled waters, have conjured up a demon, an imaginary evil, and in the true style of Legerdemain or slight of hand performers, direct the attention to a different cause from the true one; and instead of directing the attention of their admirers and followers, to the idleness and extravagance existing among themselves as the cause of their embarrassments, they point to the *Turiff*, and denounce it as a demon of discord and oppression!

KENYON.

NOTICE.

A public meeting will be held in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday of the next Superior Court, to take into consideration the state of public affairs. All those in favor of a reduction of the Tariff and OPPOSED to *nullification* and *disunion*, are respectfully requested to attend.

A. G. CARTER,	A. GRAHAM,
G. FOSTER,	M. BROWN
R. M. PEARSON,	D. F. CALDWELL,
JAMES HUIE,	SAML. REEVES,
WM. F. KELLY,	E. YARBROUGH,
H. C. JONES,	S. SILLIMAN,
ALEXR. LONG,	JNO. A. MERONEY,
W. D. CRAWFORD,	G. W. BROWN,
ISAAC BURNS,	T. MULL, jun.
T. MULL, sen.	GEO. FRALEY,
T. McNEELY,	N. CHAFFIN,
A. W. BUIS,	JNO. BEARD, jr.
R. M. CLAYLAND,	T. L. COWAN,

We, the Grand Jury of Rowan county, at August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, approve the above notice, and recommend it to the attention of our fellow-citizens:

W. CHUNN, *For'n,*	J. G. KNOX,
S. CULBERTSON,	J. LIPPARD,
J. YOUNG,	F. HOLSHOUSER,
A. SACHLERE,	W. COWAN, jr.
P. ALBRIGHT,	W. HOWARD,
J. FILE,	D. DAWALT,
J. ERWIN,	J. HALL,
	J. H. PATTERSON.

August 24, 1832.

A Lad fifteen or sixteen years of age, active and intelligent, of moral habits and good disposition, will find a suitable situation as an apprentice to the printing business, if application be made soon at this office.

Salisbury, September 22, 1832.

A Methodist Episcopal camp meeting will be held, on the 29th of October, at Snow Creek Camp Ground, on the road leading from the Shallow Ford to the Island Ford, ten miles north of Statesville. The preachers and friends are respectfully invited to attend. JAMES B. CAMPBELL,

By request of T Barnum

REMOVAL.

HUIE & CADE

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their

STOCK OF GOODS

to the store attached to the Mansion Hotel. Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and price Goods, as *bargains* will be given. The usual credit will be given to punctual dealers.

Iron, Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, Tow Cloth, Linsey, &c. will be taken in exchange for GOODS. Our friends will find a convenient place to hitch their horses, in a lot between our store and the Shoe Store of Mr. Thomas Mull, jr. which is next door.

Salisbury September, 1832.—40tf

Public sale, nine months credit.

ON MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1832.

THE subscriber, intending shortly to move to the western country, will sell on his premises (about two miles south of Neely's Mill, on the Concord Road,) all his Crop, consisting of a good crop of Corn, some other grain, and provender; Cattle, good Hogs, Sheep, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and other property too tedious to mention. Any persons wishing to purchase before the time of sale, may be accommodated by applying to the subscriber.

JNO. D. SWANN.

Earthenware, China, Glass, and Looking-Glasses.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

IMPORTERS, NO. 88, WATER-STREET,

OFFER for sale, a complete and large assortment of GOODS in the above line, ree from any combination or tariff of prices. The liberal support hitherto received from our Southern friends calls for our warmest thanks, and we pledge ourselves to use unremitted exertions to merit a continuance of the same by the lowness of our prices, the style and quality of goods, and the skill and care of our packers.

Merchants who do not wish to visit the city this season, will have their orders filled on the best terms, by forwarding them to the subscribers by mail.

T. J. BARROW & CO.
88, Water-street, New-York,
New-York, August 2, 1832. 9t413

NEW
FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,
Call and Buy Cheap!

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving and opening at his store in Concord, and also at his residence ten miles east of Concord, a large and general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

direct from Philadelphia, and selected with much care from the latest importations; which in addition to his former stock, renders his assortment very large and complete—among which are:—

British, French, India and Domestic Dry Goods, suited for the present and approaching season.
Superfine blue, black and brown Cloths.
Do. mulberry, green and olive do.
Do. mixt, drab and Petersham.
Sattinetts, Flannels and Baizes.
Rose, daffle and point Blankets.
Black and colored Merinos.
Circassians and Bombazetts.
Gentlemen's camblet and plain Cloaks.
Ladies' Plaid and Circassians.
Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.

BOOTS, SHOES & HATS.

Leghorn, Dunstable and Merino Bonnets.

BOOKS, SADDLES, &c.

A good assortment of carpenter's tools.
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c. &c.
Chloride of Lime.
Together with a general assortment of Hardware, and Cutlery, China, Glass and Queensware.
Cotton Bagging, and Bale Rope.
Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Salt, Iron, &c.

All of which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for *CASH*, or country produce; or to punctual dealers only. He invites the public to call and examine the goods, hear prices, &c.

N. B. He solicits those indebted to him by accounts or notes, to make some exertions to pay this season. The highest price will be given for *gold* in payment of debts, in goods, or in cash.

P. BARRINGER.
Concord, Sept. 11, 1832.—9t413

ALEXANDER & COWAN

ARE now receiving, and opening at their old stand, a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER
GOODS,

consisting of almost every article kept in stores, selected with great care by one of the firm, in New York and Philadelphia. All of which, they will sell at the very lowest prices, for which goods of the same quality can be had in this section of the country, for cash or to punctual dealers on their usual credit.

They feel grateful to their friends and the public, for their liberal share of patronage so long continued, and hope that by strict attention and plain dealing, still to merit a due proportion of the same.

All are invited, to call and examine their goods, hear prices, and select if they suit them.

Cotton, Feathers, Beeswax, Tallow, &c. will be taken in exchange, also, any quantity of flax seed.

Statesville, Sept. 6th 1832.—3t407

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1832.

KIAH P. HARRIS vs. George Furr. Ex parte petition for sale of land. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, George Furr, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, printed in Salisbury, for the defendant to appear at the next term of our said court, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered accordingly.

Witness, P. B. Barringer, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity, at office, the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1832, and the 56th year of our Independence.

P. B. BARRINGER, *C. M. E.*

6t410

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1832.

JOSEPH McKNIGHT, and others. Petition for sale of Land. Pursuant to an Order of the Superior Court of Equity, held for Iredell county, at Spring Term, 1832, I will sell, on the premises, that tract or parcel of land on which the Rev. James McKnight, lived, adjoining the Lands of Jos. McKnight, Robert Sloan, and others, containing by estimation 266 acres, more or less. Said sale will take place on the 6th day of October next, on the premises aforesaid, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, where due attendance will be given by the subscriber. Terms of sale will be a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JOHN MUSHAT, *C. M. E.*

August 17th, 1832.—3t407

William Roane,

WISHING to vest his property in North Carolina in Lands in the far West, for the benefit of his children, out of he din of *Nullification, Revolution* or *Rebellion*, offers for sale his

HOUSES & LOTS IN MORGANTON.

His dwelling is the most modern built, fashionable and comfortable of any residence for a private family in Morganton. He offers a great bargain for *Cash*, or good paper on short credit. His price will be what the property was worth before the rise of the last 3 or 4 years; although real estate is worth from 50 to 100 per centum what it was then. He offers, also, a small piece of Land, adjoining town, for fire-wood. The public will take notice, that the value of property is advancing in and about Morganton, being in the centre of the gold region. CASH would do great things.

8t405p

Constable's Warrants,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

BECAUSE I'M TWENTY-FIVE.

'Twas wondrous strange how great the change,
Since I was in my teens;
Then I had beaux, and billet-deux,
And joined the gayest scenes
But lovers now have ceased to vow—
No way they now conceive
To poison, hang, or drown themselves—
Because I'm twenty-five.

Once if the night were e'er so bright,
I ne'er abroad would roam,
Without—"The bliss, the honor, Miss
Of seeing you safe home."
But now I go, through ram and show—
Pursued, and scarce alive—
Through all the dark without a spark—
Because I'm twenty-five.

They used to call, and ask me all
About my health so frail;
And thought a ride would help my side,
And turn my cheek less pale,
But now alas! If I am ill,
None cares that I revive;
And my pale cheek in vain may speak;
Because I'm twenty-five.

Now if a ride improves my side,
I'm forced to take the stage;
For that is deemed quite proper for
A person of my age:
And then no hand is offered me,
To help me out alive—
They think it wont hurt me to fall—
Because I'm twenty-five.

O dear—'tis queer that every year
I'm slighted more and more;
For not a beau pretends to show
His head within our door;
Nor ride, nor card, nor soft address,
My spirit no revive;
And one might near as well be dead
As say—I'm twenty-five.

VARIETY,

Mixing together profit and delight.

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

It is frequently remarked, that the most laudable deeds are achieved in the shades of retirement; and to its truth history testifies in every page. An act of heroism or philanthropy, performed in solitude, where no undue feelings can affect the mind or bias the character, is worth to the eye of an impartial observer, whole volumes of exploits displayed before the gaze of a stupid and admiring multiude. It is not long since a gentleman was travelling in one of the counties in Virginia, and about the close of the day stopped at a public house to obtain refreshment and spend the night. He had been there but a short time before an old man alighted from his gig, with the apparent intention of becoming a fellow guest with him at the same house. As the old man drove up, he observed that both shafts of his gig were broken, and that they were held together by withs formed from the bark of a hickory sappling. Our traveller observed further, that he was plainly clad, that his kneebuckles were loosened, and that someting like negligence pervaded his dress Considering him to be one of the honest yeomanry of our land, the courtesies of strangers passed between them, and they entered the tavern. It was about the same time that an additon of three or four youg gentlemen was made to their number, most, if not all of them, of the legal profession. A soon as they became conveniently accommodated, the conversation was turned by one of the latter upon an eloquent harangue which had been displayed at the bar. It was replied by the other, that he had witnessed the same day a degree of eloquence no doubt equal, but that it was from the pulpit. Something like a sarcastic rejoinder was made to the eloquence of the pulpit; and a warm and able conversation ensued, in which the merit of the Chistian Religion became the subject of discussion.—From 6 o'clock until 11, the young champions wielded the sword of argument, adducing with ingenuity and ability every thing that could he said pro and con.—During this protracteed period the old gentleman listened with all the meekness and modesty of a child, as if he was adding new information to the stores of his mind—or perhaps he was observing with a philosophic eye the faculties of the youthful mind, and how new energies are evolved by repeated action; or perhaps, with patriotic emotion, he was reflecting on the future destinies of his country, and on the rising generation, upon whom those destinies must devolve; or must probably, with a sentiment of moral and religious feeling, he was collecting an argument which, characteristic of himself, no art would be able to elude, and no force resist. Our traveller remained a spectator and took no part in what was said.

At last, one of the young men, remarking that it was impossible to combat with long established prejudices, wheeled around and with some familiarity, exclaimed, "well, my old gentleman, what think you of these things?" If, said the traveller, a streak of vivid lightning had at that moment crossed the room, their amazement could not have been greater than it was with what followed. The most eloquent and unanswerable appeal was made for nearly an hour by the old gentleman, that he had ever heard. So perfect was his recollection, that every argument urged against the Christian religion was met in the order in which it was advanced. Hurbe's sophistry on the subject of miracles, was, if possible, more perfectly answered than it had already been done by Campbell. And in the whole lecture there was so much simplicity and energy, pathos and sublimity, that not another word was uttered. An attempt to describe it, said the traveller, would be an attempt to paint the sunbeams. It was immediately a matter of curiosity and inquiry who the old gentleman was. The traveller concluded him to be the Preacher from whom the pulpit eloqueuce had been heard. But no, it was JOHN MARSHAL, the *Chief, Justice of the United States.*

PRINTING.

Three kinds of printing, conducted upon different principles, are now used in this art of arts.—These are type, copper-plate, and lithographic printing. In types, the ink is applied to their most extended surfaces, when they are pressed on the paper to leave the ink in the form of letters. In copper-plate printing, the most extended surface of the plate is made perfectly clean, or free from ink, which is left only in the lines, indentations, and cavities formed by the engraver, into which the paper is forced by hard pressure to receive the ink.

The secret of lithographic printing is in the fact, that oil will unite with oil, and not with water. The lines, sketches or drawings, are first made on the smooth surface of a stone, (in Greek, *lithos*) a compact limestone, with ink, or crayon, containing oil. After the drawing is completed, and the stone placed on the press, it is sprinkled with water, which is spread by a sponge, and wets the whole surface of the stone except the drawing; that being made of oil, is not affected by the water. After sponging follows the ink roll, many times repeated, which ink, being of oil, unites with oil in the drawing, but does not touch the surface of the stone covered with water.

After the ink is applied, the impression is not obtained by the mere pressure of the type on the paper, as in type printing, nor by applying a roll to it with great force, as in copper-plate printing but by a scrape with a rounded edge, passing over a piece of leather, with great force, under which is the paper to be printed.

Curing a Hypochondriac.—A gentleman who had for a long time fancied himself dying of a liver complaint, was advised by Dr. Crawford, of Baltimore, to make excursion into the State of Ohio. After travelling three months, he returned home, apparently in good health; but, upon receiving information of the death of a twin-brother, who had actually died of schirrhous liver, he immediately staggered, and falling down, cried out he was dead, and had as he always expected, died of a liver complaint. Dr. Crawford being sent for, immediately attended; and, on being informed of the notion which had seized the hypochondriac, immediately exclaimed, "O yes, the gentleman is certainly dead, and it is more than probable his liver was the death of him. However, to ascertain the fact, I will hasten to cut him open before putrefaction takes place.".

He called for a carving knife, and whetting it as a butcher would to open a dead calf, he stepped up to him, and began to open his waistcoat. The hypochondriac became so horribly frightened, that he leaped up with the agility of a rabbit, and crying out "Murder! Murder! Murder!" ran off with a speed that would have defied a score of doctors to catch him. After running a considerable distance, until he was almost exhausted, he halted; and not finding the doctor at his heels, soon became composed. From that period this gentleman was never known to complain of his liver; nor had he, for more than 20 yrs. afterwards, any symptoms of this disease.

A Cure for Gallantry.—A young officer of the National Guard, has just received a check, which will probably cure him of gallantry for life. He had tormented the pretty wife of a dyer some time, which letters of compliments, followed her about like a shadow, and at last, became so terribly importunate, that she revealed the affair to her husband, who desired her to give him an appointment. Hardly had conference began when the dyer and several of his workmen appeared and seizing the unhappy lover, gave him a good sousing in a tub of indigo. Then, in order that the dye might be solid and durable, they made him stand before a large fire till he was dry. Unfortunately he was obliged to attend parade next day, and in consequence he made such plentiful use of soap and *Eau de cologne* that the tint of indigo disappeared, but it was to give place to a beautiful sky blue.

The New Zealanders.—The natives are "cast in beauty's perfect mould;" the children are so fine and powerfully made, that each might serve for a model of the statue of "the Infant Hercules;" nothing can exceed the graceful and athletic forms of the men, or the rounded limbs of their young women. These possess eyes beautiful and eloquent, and a profusion of long, silky, curling hair; while the intellects of both sexes seem of a superior order. All appear eager for improvement, full of energy and indefatigably industrious. I must do justice to the temerate habits of my savage friends. During my residence in New Zealand, I have known but very few who were addicted to drinking, and I scarcely ever saw one of them in a state of intoxication; and, on this occasion, where a profusion of what they esteem delicacies was provided gratuitiously, they partook so moderately, of the tempting fare as not to be prevented using the most violent exertions immediately after their meal. The great and leading defect in this country, and the principal cause of thier frequent wars and disturbances, which harrass and depopulate the tribes and put a stop to all improvement, is the want of a regular government. There are only 2 classes of people—chiefs and slaves; and, as consanguinity constitutes a high claim, the eldest son of a large family, who can bring the greatest number of warriors of his own name into the field is considered the chief of that district or tribe; and as he, by reason of his followers, can take possession of the greatest number of prisoners or slaves, he becomes the ruling man. Every other man of his tribe considers himself on an equality with him in every thing, except that he shows him obedience, and follows him to battle.

Illustrious Deaths.—Death has been busy with remarkable person in the half year just elapsed. In Germany, Goethe, of whom we need say no more, and Centz, the celebrated political writer—in France, Cuvier, Lamarque, Chauvelin the minister whose correspondence with Lord Grenville commenced the anti jacobin war, and Casimir Perier—in England, Jeremy Bentham, Sir James Mackintosh, Charles Butler, Sir James Hall, Bishop Hartingford, who had formerly some name as a Greek scholar, Miss Anna Maria Porter, not yet forgotten as a novelist the Earl of Donoughmore, who under the title of Lord Hutchinson, completed the victory of Alexandria—and Crabbe—are all on the mortal list.—And then there is Muden, we had almost forgotten him, which was very ungrateful on our part—and Clementi, a great name in his own department. We hope that the ensuing half-years will not add to the obituary names still more illustrious.

Mutton's Baby.—The Boston Commercial Gazette relates a laughable anecdote of Amlard, the Frenchman in whose house the Duke of Orleans boarded while in Boston. Amblard was a tailor. Having made a pair of pantaloons for a Mr. Lamb, but forgetting the name of his customer, he went into the market, and taking hold of a leg of mutton, inquired of the butcher. "Vat you call dis?" "That is mutton." "Ha mutton is it! Vell vat do you call de mutton's baby?" The butcher answered "lamb." "Oui" exclaimed the Frenchman, "dat is him; Monsieur Lamb is de ver man vat for I make de pantaloon!"

Grand Literary Coalition.—Thomas Moore, Esq. author of Lallah Rookh, has coalesced with Thomas Campbell, Esq. author of Pleasures of Hope, and become one of the editors of the Metropolitan. Among the abettors of this "unprincipled coalition," are several eminent writers, who have engaged to contribute to the Magazine, such as Montgomery, Lady Morgan, Moir, the author of Mausie Wauch, Hon. Mrs. Norton, Miss Mitford, the author of the Diary of a Physician, Sotheby, Captain Marryat, &c. &c. The Metropolitan will probably be the best periodical in the world.

MANSION HOTEL.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that large and

COMMODIOUS HOUSE

in the town of Wadesboro', known as Cash's Hotel, and that the same is now open for the reception of travellers and boarders.—The proprietor solicits a share of public patronage, and pledges himself to spare neither pains or expense to render comfortable the stay of all those who may call on him.

S. C. LINDSAY.

Wadesboro', Sept. 1832.—3mt417

MANSION HOTEL.

At the Corner of the Court House.

THE Subscriber announces to the public generally, and her friends and to the former friends of the Hotel—that she will be happy to accommodate all who may favor her with their patronage. She assures them that her best efforts shall be used to render pleasant the entertainment of all such as may call. Her table will be supplied with the best that the country affords, and her Bar with the choicest liquors.

From the many advantages which this stand affords, together with an unceasing effort to please, she flatters herself, that she will be able to render to all the most ample satisfaction.

MARY ALLEMONG.

☞ The Office of the Northern and Southern tri-weekly Line of Stages, also that of the Cheraw and Lincoln Lines, is at the MANSION HOTEL.

Salisbury, August 7, 1832.—6t405

SALISBURY
Female Seminary.

THE exercises will be resumed on the first day of October. Board can be obtained in the best families at $7 per month. The price of tuition, per session, (five months); $10.50; Drawing and Painting $10; Music $20—paid in advance.

BENJAMIN COTTRELL, *Principal.*

E. White & William Hager

RESPECTFULLY inform the Printers of the United States, to whom they have long been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have now formed a copartnership in said business, and hope from their united skill and extensive experience, to be able to give full satisfaction to all who may favor them with orders.

The introduction of machinery, in place of the tedious and unhealthy process of casting type by hand, long a desideratum by the European and American Founders, was, by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter, has fully tested and established its superiority in every particular, over that cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundery business will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named, under the firm of White, Hagar & Co.—their specimen exhibits a complete series from Diamond to 14 lines Pica. The book and the news type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co. are agents for the sale of the Smith and Rust Printing Presses, which they can furnish to their customers at the manufacturers' prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink, and every article used in the Printing Business, kept for sale, and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

Newspaper Proprietors who give the above three insertions, will be entitled to Five Dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE,
WM. HAGAR.

Journal of Health.

THE subscriber, assignee of Henry H. Porter, has transferred all the right, title subscription list and books of the Journal of Health to SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, who has become the publisher and proprietor of the same, and is fully authorised and empowered to collect all debts and dues owing to the said work. All letters and communications on the subject of said work are to be addressed in future to the said S. C. Atkinson.

S. POTTER,
July 7, 1832. Assignee of H. H. Porter.

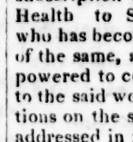
The following is the card of the editors in reference to the recent change:

'Our readers will have seen, by the announcement in our last number, that Mr. Atkinson has become the proprietor and publisher of the Journal of Health. As this measure is one which meets with the entire consent of hte Editors, it will be an additional incentive to them for renewed exertions to sustain the interest of the work. It will be their aim to impart as much variety to its pages as is consistent with adherence to their original plan. Hence they will enlist on suitable occasions in their cause, Popular Science and maxims of Domestic Economy. Education, both physical and moral, as laying, according as it is well or ill conducted, a foundation for future happiness or misery, comes strictly within their province: nor shall rational amusement, and the means of being amused, fail to receive a due share of attention. Publishers and editors, acting in concert and with a steady aim to the instruction and entertainment of the public, cannot, we are persuaded, fail to give satisfaction." Price $1.25 per annum.

Fayetteville Paper Mill.

HIGHEST prices paid in CASH or RAGS of all descriptions at the Paper Mill in Fayetteville. N. C.

BUTCHERING!!
John I. Shaver



WOULD respectfully inform his old customers, and the public generally, that he has commenced the butchering business in this place. He will have beef in market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, in each week, during the season, or at any other time to suit the convenience of his customers.

☞ Any person having beeves for sale, can obtain the highest prices for them, in cash, by applying to the subscriber.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

June 16, 1830. 213tf

Prospectus of a new volume.

ATKINSON'S CASKET,

OR GEMS OF
LITERATURE, WIT, AND SENTIMENT.

A MONTHLY PERIODICAL.

Each number containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, embellished with at least one copper plate, and several wood engravings, and one or more pieces of music.—The work forms at the end of the year a volume of about 600 pages, to which an elegant engraved title page and a general index are added.

THE number of volumes of the CASKET which have already been published, and the faithfulness and punctuality of the publisher in fulfilling his contracts with his patrons, in respect to their contents, are sufficient, with those at all acquainted with the work, to shew his true character.

The constantly increasing patronage bestowed on the CASKET has enabled the publisher to make considerable improvements in the work. Its typographical appearance is much changed for the better, and the contents are much enriched. He believes that the volume now proposed will not be exceeded in respect to typographical execution, the quantity and quality of the engravings, and the value of contents, by any other periodical; and he safely asserts it to be the cheapest publication of the kind in the country.

The facilities for obtaining suitable articles for this work have, of late, much increased. Some of the best literary publications of Europe are regularly received at the office of the CASKET, as well as prominent American periodicals. From both selections are made with much care. To secure a sufficient quantity of *original matter*, and to enable men of talent to prosecute their labors with success, and contribute to advance the literature and science of our own country, the publisher gives a compensation to his correspondents, commensurate to the support he receives.

In respect to the Embellishments which appear in the work, the publisher believes no other periodical has such a profusion of elegant and expensive engravings. Executed in general by the first artists, in the city, they will suffer nothing by comparison. These form a considerable item in the expenses of the work, and in one year exceed the whole cost of publishing some periodicals, for the same length of time, the subscription price of which is no less than the CASKET. The subjects of the engravings will continue to be as heretofore—Portraits of distinguished characters; plates of the Newest Fashions, both of Europe and America; Views of American Scenery, particularly striking and interesting; Natural History; Embroidering; Foreign and Domestic Architecture; Botanical Plants, and whatever other subjects may be deemed calculated to instruct, interest and amuse.

To inculcate sound, virtuous precepts, and guard the thoughtless against the snares of vice, to lead the youthful mind to the contemplation of those sublime and all important subjects which deeply affect his prosperity; to give a taste for the rich, pleasing and beneficial enjoyments of literature and learning, and to hold out inducements for the young to cultivate their powers and enrich their understandings with substantial information, are matters which the publisher trusts he will ever keep in view. He is gratified in looking over his past labors, to find no language or sentiment recorded, calculated to detract from the beauty of virtue, or to show vice in a less hideous aspect than it really is.

Due attention is also paid to Poetry, Anecdote, Light Reading, Amusing Sketches, and those *et ceteras* which relieve the mind from the labor of close study, which refresh the understanding, and give a zest to the graver and more important compositions.

Each number of the CASKET contains at least one piece of Music, which is selected and arranged expressly for the work. The popular and newest airs are always at command to afford a judicious selection.

Notwithstanding the many extra expenditures and the heavy expense of the fine engravings, given monthly, it is not the intention of the publisher to increase the price of the CASKET. When paid in advance, it will be furnished for twelve months for $2 50; or for $3 if not paid until the end of the year. Agents at a distance remitting six subscriptions are entitled to a copy *gratis*, and 10 per cent for collections. Complete sets for 1828, 1829 and 1830, supplied to order.

☞ Orders *free of postage*, will meet prompt attention. Persons at a distance will find the mail a safe conveyance for ordering the work and enclosing remittances.

FAYETTEVILLE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1832.

The undersigned having re-established himself in his former line of business, with convenient and spacious Stores for the reception of Merchandize and Produce, offers his services to the Public, as Factor and Forwarding Agent. His extensive correspondence in all the European and American Markets, and long experimental acquaintance with the Trade of Fayetteville, particularly with the Cotton Trade, afford advantages which he flatters himself will when united to strict attention, secure to him a reasonable portion of business; especially the commands of his old friends and customers.

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th instant, the subscriber was appointed President and Agent of the Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from fire, he will receive Country Produce free of Storage, if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandize from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packges addressed to their care, as follows, viz: "To the Agent of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington," in order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, *Pres't and Agent*
Henrietta S. B. Company.
Fayetteville, July 16, 1832. 6t403

Equity Blanks for sale here.